VIRGINIA GAZETTE, OR THE NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

Do thou Great Liberty! inſpire our Souls.—And make our Lives, in thy Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths glorious in thy juſt Defence!

From THURSDAY September 8, to THURSDAY September 15——1774. (No. 15.)

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

“All these are the beginning of Sorrow's.”
Mat. XXIV. V. 8.

At a time when the Preſs is teeming, yea groaning with the numerous Eſſays of all Parties, the following obſervations on the preſent deteſtable controverſy between Great-Britain and Britiſh-America, may be thought unneceſſary; yet, as every member of ſociety within the Britiſh dominions, and thoſe of America more eſpecially, are eventually concern'd; the feeble attempt of any individual, to throw new light on a ſubject of greater importance, than hath been agitated ſince thoſe dominions have had exiſtence, may ſtill find a place in your Gazette;

SIR,

WHEN the ſacred Penman would paint horror and tribulations, ſuch as were not ſince time was, nor ſhall be while time is; he tells us, that, “then ſhall the hands of “Parents be againſt their Children, “and Children againſt their Parents; Brother againſt his Brother, and Father againſt his “Son.” And as we are informed, “it is impoſſible but that “theſe things muſt come.” To enquire where that woe muſt fall; pronounced by ſupreme authority, on, “thoſe by whom they do “come,” is part of my preſent purpoſe. Equal authority tells us, “a houſe divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand,” and whether by our controverſy we come within this predicament, will be offered as the further ſubject of ſpeculation.' Prerogative and privilege, two ſprings in a free conſtitution, inſtituted for checks to each other, may ſtrive, contend, quarrel, and even fight. And yet, I humbly conceive, not come within the meaning of the text; but when one part of ſociety, contends with the other, the houſe is divided, and therefore cannot ſtand.——When contending parties are wrought up to violence, 'tis generally ſaid, and with much juſtice, both are to blame; it may be, probably is ſo now; but yet, oppreſſion, juſtifies reſiſtance, and where violence ſuperſedes the gentle requiſition of a reaſonable compenſation for injury ſuſtain'd, it is oppreſſion, and as every member of the community is bound, each to the other, to ſupport aud defend the privilege of his conſtitution, 'tis criminal not to reſiſt. Was the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Parliament, (but rather let me ſay, of the Repreſentatives, of the collective body of his Majeſties ſubjects in Britain) acknowledged, even to the utmoſt of their extravagant wiſhes, yet would they be reprehenſible, for, when was this requiſition made? That they have proceeded to violence, the moſt audacious tool of power, dare not, nay, they wiſh not to deny—reduced therefore, to that due neceſſity, which makes our reſiſtance, even virtue, in what point of view, muſt thoſe ſtand? Who have thus reduced us? The Britiſh Parliament, or rather the Repreſentatives of the collective body of his Majeſties ſubjects in Britain, ſhould have right, and be the only proper power, to judge of the rights and privileges of his Majeſties American ſubjects. When we have not, nor, from our local circumſtances ever poſſibly can have, any actual, not even a Virtual Repreſentation there, when from our local circumſtances, to do us juſtice at all times, they, if they would, could not; when they are making themſelves a party againſt us; is ſuch a complication of abſurdity; ſuch a maſs of iniquity that, 'twill be no wonder if a conſtitution fram'd by ſo illiberal a plan, ſhould be cruſhed beneath it's own weight; yea it would rather be a wonder if it ſhould not. The Turks are much more happy, in the practice of their political ſyſtem, tho' the principles of the eſtabliſhment are nearly the ſame; for there the Monarch, tyrant as he is, ſhall tremble on his regal ſeat, incircled with all the Enſigns of unlimited power, at a Janizary's frown; leaſt the golden wreath of power ſhould be wreſted from his hand, and this is an object of terror to that imperious Prince, ever in his view, to curb his lawleſs will. But ſuch a reſtraint is foreign to a Britiſh Parliament; they, with reſpect to us, have none, but their own untam'd deſire.—When the Repreſentative, is made ſuperior to the collective body of the Nation, the order of the Eternal fitneſs of things, muſt be inverted, the conſtitution of that Nation, can be no longer free; as they, ſo far as I underſtand, political inſtitutions, or even logical maxims. Repreſentatives derive their very exiſtence, their conſequence and power from the collective body of the people, and to them they are accountable, as Servants that may be diſplaced when they have done amiſs. But I pray have his Majeſties American ſubjects any ſuch power over a Britiſh Houſe of Commons? Wou'd to God we had! how ſoon would we, at leaſt endeavour to, mend them by change; to worſt them, I fancy, would baffle the utmoſt efforts of, “the Prince of the power of the Air.” Hence, civilians ſay, to which I add the voice of my humble opinion, that our lives and liberty; our rights and privileges; and our perſons and property, ſhould be ſubject to the impoſition, the unlimited controul of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, that is, for I keep this part in view; of the Repreſentatives of the collective body of the Inhabitants of the iſland of Great-Britain, is unreaſonable, irreconcileable to juſtice and liberty, tyranical, ſubverſible of a free conſtitution, and conſummately abſurd; for thoſe very powers who have, impos'd fines for ſuppoſed crimes, levied taxes without our conſent, and ſentenc'd us to puniſhment unheard, making themſelves, party, judge and jury, who have treated our agents with deriſion, and our petitioners with contempt; will no doubt, when the meaſure of their iniquity is complete; after our purſes for the ſupport of their licentious extravagancies, and our lands and ſervants for their ſons and their daughters, demand of us our lives to make their poſſeſſion eaſy; other than this, would be the very ſummit of folly to expect, where our only ſecurity againſt it, is the grace of a profligate, perhaps abandoned majority? Look round you, ye ſons of oppreſſion; Britons too, do ye not ſhudder at the idea, of driving a Nation to this calamity; or “to the abomination of deſolation.”! Tools of power, panders to authority may ſay, thoſe are evils, thoſe are ſuppoſitions, mere chimeras, that only have an exiſtence in the fantaſtical brain of ſome diſappointed courtier, malecontents whoſe only purpoſe is to ſow ſedition and kindle ſtrife, that they may put out order and reap the ſpoils——So let them ſay, while we for a few moments, religiouſly enquire into the origin of Britiſh America? That all the Earth be judge, how far the laws of nature and of nations, call on us, to ſubmit, to this oppreſſive, this galling yoke.

Our Fathers, natives of Britain; men of ſpirit and aſpiration; crowded in their native ſoil, by the narrowneſs of it's limits, and number of it's Inhabitants; and ſome oppreſſed by the then circumſcription of it's religious privileges; daring death and all the horrors of ſavage inhumanity; by permiſſion of their ſovereign; ventured into foreign lands, to a World unknown; there, the Gods, having crown'd their glorious enterprize with ſucceſs, they, by courage and conduct, marked out the bounds, and laid the foundation, of a new empire, the acquiſition of which, hath given to Britain, a degree of eſtimation with all the courts of Europe, ſhe elſe never could have hoped for: a new world where genius and ſcience, planted under the ſtandard of liberty, have not diſdained to raiſe their heads. Foreign nations, have complimented her ſons on the happy progreſs of the liberal arts among them, and did our Fathers, ſome of the beſt, the braveſt of the Britiſh Race, expoſe their lives and properties, to all the dangers of the deep, through trackleſs oceans, to ſecure to themſelves, and to their King, an acquiſition ſo valuable; that their ſons ſhould now be reduc'd to the utmoſt abject ſtate of ſlavery! That cruel ambition and diſapproved faction can deviſe; a ſtate of ſlavery that would ſhake even the gallic throne!

Let not, what ever other ills aſſails,
A damned Ariſtocracy prevail.

True it is, Britain our darling parent, where our Fathers yet have brethren, friends and patrons, had much ſhare in conquering our enemies; giving us peace abroad and ſecurity at home; for this we have been ever anxious to make ample acknowledgment, nor ſhould the deny but that ſhe hath received it, ſince ſome of the ableſt of her own, as well as our politicians ſay, that for the expence of her arms in America, ſhe hath received ſevenfold; that America was conquer'd in Germany, thereby fixing on us the expence of all her wars ſince our exiſtence, is a piece of ſtate fineſſe, calculated for want of better reaſons, to juſtify oppreſſion. We wiſh not however to plead acquittance; but when the firſt, the foremoſt bond of ſociety, the barrier of liberty and property, is broken aſſunder and beaten down, by which thoſe ſacred Rights, ſhall become a prey, to ſavage power and oppreſſion; when it ſhall appear, to be the only point in view, the determinate plan, of adminiſtration, from their choice, or through the influence of ſome ſecret wheel in ſtate, to ſpread diſaffection through all the American Clonies, if not all the Britiſh Dominions, to our preſent eſtabliſhment, and drive us to deſperation, that they, thereby may have ſome plauſible occaſion to let looſe among us, carnage and devaſtation, murder and rapine, it may be to ſerve ſome favourite ſcheme, when adminiſtration ſhall take ſuch meaſures, and a Britiſh Parliament frame ſuch laws; that the conſequence of each will be, to expoſe our lives and property, our ſons and daughters, to the mercileſs will of (rapacious villains) ſons of licentiouſneſs, accuſtom'd to vice, whoſe unbridled paſſions, the ſtricteſt laws are neceſſary to controul; when thoſe things ſhall happen, no other plea will then be urg'd, but that which nature originally gave to all her ſons. What then, ſhall we now ſay on a retroſpect of a few years? The conſequence of Miniſterial inſtructions, to his Excellency Governor Martin, was for ſometime, the ſuſpenſion of all laws, both civil and criminal, and the preſent diſordered ſtate of the legiſlation in North-Carolina. All America, yea Britains too; muſt be acquainted with: Parliamentary meaſures have driven many of the Colonies to a very diſagreeable ſtate of oppreſſion. Not to enumerate Parliamentary omnipotence, by our Almighty Fiat, in the meaſures adopted to humble Boſton, hath attempted to lay, as Caligula to ancient Rome once wiſh'd to do; one general fatal ſtroke, to American liberty.

How bright! How pleaſing muſt the proſpect be, to that man, or ſet of men; who, merely from wantoneſs, or perhaps from envy and jealouſy; accurſed evils, twins of hell; firſt born of ſatan; parents of pain; ſhall by their machinations and councils, drive a nation of happy, flouriſhing people; by a conſtant ſucceſſion of thoſe dreadful calamities, to the choice of all the horrors of a bloody inteſtine war, or to that more deteſtable alternative of ſlavery, cruel abject ſlavery.———Happy, happy; if fallen Angels are happy. Muſt the propoſers, abettors and conductors, of ſo Honourable, ſo Generous a ſyſtem of politics be: a ſea of loyal blood, unjuſtly ſpill a rich exchequer drain'd, a thriving country ravaged, a people waſted, a King made murderer, and his reign covered with infamy; muſt be the inglorious outlines, ignoble ſoliloquy, each private, contemplative moment, will afford their, then diſordered ſouls; which, “if not ſteel'd againſt remorſe, muſt go “down to the grave with pain,” thence to all eternity, howl and bite their teeth in vain, to expiate the gilt of a day—what leſs could be fit puniſhment, for the blackeſt ſin, in the power of human nature to commit? In contraſt to this, how amiable, how exalted, is that character; that ſhall more eſpecially, when plac'd in power, make peace and content in ſociety; loyalty and privilege in a conſtitution; and liberty and morality in religion, it's pecular ſtudy: he needs not my encomium, while he experiences in the approbation of his own merit, “that good, though diſputed, maxim, “that virtue is it own reward.” How far adminiſtration may have a right, to attach to themſelves, either of thoſe characters, Let the juſt be a judge.

An Independant FARMER.

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*** We at all times receive with pleaſure, every Eſſay and Article of news that appear to us of public uſe; or fit for publication. We will adhere to our original plan of neutrality; only wiſh that our Correſpondents, would take the trouble to Point, Accent and Spell, their Performances.

To PHILANTHROPOS.

SIR,

THO' I deteſt flattery, I cannot avoid approving the juſtneſs of your arguments in ſo excellently delineating the three kinds of Publics, of which the world is compoſed. As the ideas of men and things, with which you have furniſhed the Printer, have a ſympathetic affinity with mine, I could wiſh you would honour me ſo far, as to extend your ſyſtem by adopting another diſtinction very prevalent among us: It is ſo ſtriking at firſt, that the apology requires no introduction, I mean the Ridiculous Public. My deſcription will be ſhort, and confined to the proceedings of our own club, where the Orators talk ſo much, and determine ſo little, that 'tis hard to tell how our deciſions are ſquared. This is certain, he that can advance palpable abſurdities with the greateſt compoſure, and ſtifle the voice of reaſon by a multiplicity of words, tho' utterly deſpiſed by every diſcerning mind for conſummate ignorance, and a total miſapplication of his talents: will be conſidered as a prodigy of wiſdom, and pointed out as a character of ſingular merit and eſteem. I knew a patriotic Gentleman well verſed in equivocation, who thought he knew the turns and doublings of argument which would amuſe the vulgar, even to a hair's breadth, and has from that inſupportable vanity and ſelf-conceit made himſelf the contemptible portrait for general ridicule.

Like the boaſting Bobadil in the play, he would have driven all before him, talked of raiſing troops no body knows how, and ſending them the Lord knows where! If any one calmly repreſented to him the conſequence of precipitation in any meaſure, Staunch my boys ſays he, the day is our own.———If they ſend one thouſand men, kill them all——if they ſend another, ſcalp them all;——— And yet notwithſtanding the fierceneſs of my friends elocution, neither his eyes nor countenance are very terrible, he is only a cat's paw to the hypocritical crew who encourage him; but this thing is as proud of that farcical, fantaſtical name: and would be thought a ſenate of himſelf, at which I am not ſurprized, as he ſpeaks with the greateſt confidence of having ſucceſsfully addreſſed many thouſand men at one time——— As I have determined for various reaſons to leave the club, I ſhall juſt note two more of our brethren; the firſt delivered his ſolemn nonſenſe in as grave a tone as an itinerant Methodiſt, and with full as indifferent concern to all the good things of this world; for his Cap had certainly left the Waſher Woman's at too diſtant a period, to be conſidered as a part of modern dreſs: though this circumſtance was not the moſt laughable part of his behaviour. The other figure was a mighty ſtiff ungracious being, which I would by no means have mentioned, had he not made uſe of ſuch diſdainful interrogatories, and delivered his inarticulate ſounds, ſo as to ſwell the riſible muſcles of the whole club. I am yours, &c.

SLY BOOTS.

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LONDON, June 11.

WHILE we are preparing to puniſh the Boſtonians, for crimes which they glory in, the maintenance of their ſuppoſed rights and privileges; while we are forming laws to ſubject the Proteſtant ſubjects of England to the power of French Papiſts; while we are forging chains for the freeborn people of this country, what a deſpicable figure do we make in a diſpute with a neſt of thieves and robbers, the common plunderers and licenſed pirates of Africa?

A ſquadron of our ſhips under Admiral Dennis, arrives in the road before Algiers. A letter from the King of England is delivered to the Dey, in which his Majeſty inſiſts upon Mr. Frazer being received as Conſul, and that neither the Conſul nor any Engliſh ſubject be obliged to kiſs the Dey's hand; that the Conſul and his Chancellor may wear ſwords; and that all Chriſtian ſlaves who ſhall take refuge in any cutter or boat belonging to any Engliſh man of war or frigate, ſhall be free and not liable to be reclaimed. But what is the Dey's anſwer? Why, truly, that Mr. Frazer ſhall not be received as Conſul, nor permitted to come on ſhore; and, in ſhort, that all the articles are abſolutely rejected. To which was added, that if theſe conditions did not pleaſe the Engliſh commander he might ſet ſail again.

Was there ever ſuch a groſs affront offered by a little paltry ſtate to a Brititſh King before? Is this among the Glories of the preſent reign? But, Sir, I beg pardon, perhaps orders are already iſſued to bumbard this ſanctuary of ſea-robbers and level it to the very ground. This I am ſure of, that ſuch a reſolution would give much more ſatisfaction to the good people of England than to ſee the ſword drawn againſt their own countrymen, or to find laws eſtabliſhed to deprive Engliſh ſubjects of trials by Jury, and to ſubject them to to our natural enemies the French.

June 18. It is the grandeſt, the moſt noble principle a monarch can maintain, to make the happineſs of mankind his only care; but, alas! it ſeems as in theſe days ſuch a glorious principle were unknown; monarchs are now like the conquerors and heroes of old, prompted by no other motive than intereſt and ambition.

The generous, the benevolent ſpirit of the Turk, who alone ſtood forth the defender, the friend of the oppreſſed kingdom of Poland, throws the ſtrongeſt ſhame on thoſe Chriſtian powers who ſtood the tame ſpectators of rapine, injuſtice, and oppreſſion.

June 21. Orders were ſent over to Ireland in the courſe of laſt week for four regiments more to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Boſton upon a ſhort notice.

An univerſal Te Deum was Yeſterday, we are told, ſung in all the Romiſh churches in and about this metropolis, on the fair proſpect of eſtabliſhing that true and holy religion both in America and Great-Britain.

June 23. The plauſible pretext for the Quebec bill is, that at the time of the peace the inhabitants of Canada were aſſured that they ſhould enjoy their religion and their ancient laws; they have reſted ſatisfied under theſe aſſurances ever ſince to the preſent time;

and whence, ſays a correſpondent, the forwardneſs of the preſent miniſtry to eſtabliſh Popery by act of Parliament in the dominions of a Proteſtant Prince? The people of Canada took the King's word, and were ſatisfied with the toleration, and what but Toryſim would gratify the Canadians with the Romiſh religion and the French laws? Where were my Lords the Biſhops? Where were all thoſe who have denied upon oath the many damnable doctrines and poſitions of the See of Rome, when the conſciences of the Canadians were aſſigned over to the dominions of the Pope?

The following is a Copy of the City Addreſs.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON, in Common Council aſſembled, June 23.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN!

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has paſſed your two Houſes of Parliament, entitled, “An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America,” which we apprehend to be entirely ſubverſive of the great fundamental principles of the conſtitution of the Britiſh monarchy, as well as of the authority of various ſolemn acts of the legiſlature.

“We beg leave to obſerve, that the Engliſh law, and that wonderful effort of human wiſdom, the trial by Jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil caſes, and the French law of Canada is impoſed on all the inhabitants of that extenſive province, by which both the perſons and properties of very many of your Majeſty's ſubjects are rendered inſecure and precarious.

“We humbly conceive, that this bill, if paſſed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous ſettlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into the ſaid province under the ſacred promiſe of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewiſe repugnant to your Royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the ſpeedy ſettling the ſaid new government.

“That conſiſtent with the public faith pledged by the ſaid proclamation, your Majeſty cannot erect and conſtitute courts of judicature and public juſtice for the hearing and determining all caſes, as well civil as criminal, within the ſaid province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any laws, ſtatutes, or ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the ſaid province, be made, conſtituted, or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm.

“That the Roman Catholic Religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is eſtabliſhed by this bill, and no legal proviſion is made for the free exerciſe of our reformed faith, nor the ſecurity of our Proteſtant fellow ſubjects of the Church of England in the true worſhip of Almighty God according to their conſciences.

“That your Majeſty's illuſtrious family was called to the throne of theſe kingdoms in conſequence of the excluſion of the Roman Catholic ancient branch of the Stuart Line, under the expreſs ſtipulation that they ſhould profeſs the Proteſtant Religion; and according to the oath eſtabliſhed by the ſanction of Parliament in the firſt year of the reign of our great deliverer King William the Third, your Majeſty at your Coronation ſolemnly ſwore that you would, to the utmoſt of your power, maintain the Laws of God, the true profeſſion of the Goſpel, and the Proteſtant Reformed Religion eſtabliſhed by Law.

“That, although the term of impriſonment of the ſubject is limited for three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unreſtrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and exceſſive fine.

“That the whole Legiſlative Power of the Province is veſted in perſons to be ſolely appointed by your Majeſty, and removeable at your pleaſure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free Conſtitution, by which alone our Majeſty now holds, or legally can hold, the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms.

“That the ſaid bill was brought into Parliament very late in the preſent ſeſſion, after the greater number of the Members of the two Houſes were retired into the Country, ſo that it cannot fairly be preſumed to be the ſenſe of thoſe parts of the Legiſlature.

“Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty, as the guardian of the Laws, Liberties, and Religion of your people, and the great Bulwark of the Proteſtant Faith, that you will not give your Royal Aſſent to the ſaid bill. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.”

Some of the populace behaved very rudely when his Majeſty was paſſing from St. James's to the Houſe of Peers, by hiſſing and crying out “No Popery, no French government, &c.”

Directly after his Majeſty, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, went to the Houſe of Peers, in the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. The ſinking fund bill; the lottery bill; the bill for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec; the bill for laying ſeveral additional duties on liquors imported into the province of Quebec, &c. After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament.

HIS MAJESTY's SPEECH,

TO BOTH HOUSES of PARLIAMENT,

ON THEIR PROROGATION.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the public ſervice, during the courſe of this very intereſting ſeſſion of Parliament.

The neceſſity of providing ſome effectual remedy for the great and manifold miſchiefs, both public and private, ariſing from the impaired ſtate of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the ſeſſion, to recommend that important object to your conſideration: In the ſeveral meaſures you have taken for the redreſs of thoſe evils, you have ſufficiently manifeſted, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial intereſt of the kingdom, as to the immediate eaſe and accomodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumſtances of embaraſſment in which the province of Canada was involved, had rendered the proper adjuſtment and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no ſmall difficulty, The bill which you prepared for that purpoſe, and to which I have now given my aſſent, is founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the beſt effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happineſs of my Canadian ſubjects.

I have long ſeen, with concern, a dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England. It proceeded, at length, to ſuch an extremity, as to render your immediate interpoſition indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and you have, accordingly made proviſion as well for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent diſorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmneſs, with which you have conducted youſelves in this important buſineſs, and the general concurrence with which the reſolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted and ſupported, cannot fail of giving the greateſt weight to the meaſures which have been the reſult of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me ſhall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my moſt anxious deſire to ſee my deluded ſubjects in that part of the world returning to a ſenſe of their duty, acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage.

Nothing material has happened ſince your meeting, with reſpect to the war between Ruſſia and the Porte; and it is with pleaſure I can inform you, that the very friendly aſſurance which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that they have the ſame good diſpoſitions as myſelf, to preſerve the tranquility of the reſt of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the ſupplies, which you have ſo chearfully given; and I ſee with great ſatisfaction, that, notwithſtanding the ample grants you have made for the ſeveral eſtabliſhment, and the compenſation which has been ſo properly provided for the holders of deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progreſs in the reduction of the national debt.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your reſpective counties, the ſame affectionate attachment to my perſon and government, and the ſame zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings in this ſeſſion of Parliament.

His Majeſty's ſpeech being ended: the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Majeſty, ſaid:

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt next.

June 23. 'Tis ſaid that a Great Perſonage has taken an additional diſguſt at another Great Perſonage's dividing with the minority on Friday laſt.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Croſby, Lewes, and Plomer, the Recorder, and City Officers, went from Guildhall to St. James's (Alderman Sawbridge joined them in the way) in order to preſent an Addreſs and Petition to his Majeſty, previous to his going to the Houſe, relative to the bill for the government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's a quarter before one. A little before two, the Lord Chamberlain waited on the Lord Mayor with a meſſage from the King, which he had committed to writing to prevent any miſtake, and he read the following paper:

“As your petition relates to a bill agreed on by the two Houſes of Parliament, of which his Majeſty cannot take public notice, until it is preſented for his Royal aſſent in Parliament, I am commanded by the King to inform you that you are not to expect an anſwer.”

The Lord Mayor immediately ſent the Remembrancer to preſent his duty to the King, and inform his Majeſty, that they waited to preſent their addreſs agreeable to his Majeſty's order, which in a little time was complied with; when no other anſwer was given.

June 25. Certain advice is received, that the Spaniards have erected four different forts and ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies, in open defiance of the treaties ſubſiſting between them and our Court.

Jnne 27. They write from Paris, that a ſtop is put to the treaty which was negociating in the late reign for ſurrendering the iſland of Corſica to the Court of Turin; and that the Sardinian Ambaſſador had received inſtructions to acquaint his maſter that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty intended annexing it to his own dominions.

June 29. We are aſſured that the naval preparations at the different ſea ports have been ordered to be expedited ever ſince the arrival of the intelligence from Boſton.

A Gentleman at Cadiz writing to his friend in London, ſays, “There are about 200 ſhipwrights employed in the dock-yard; and at Ferrol there are the ſame number, who are all very buſily employed.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards have augmented all their garriſons in the Streights, and that at Barcelona they have raiſed an entire new battery of 24 braſs guns facing the road.

Orders are ſent over to Hanover to keep the troops under conſtant diſcipline, and to complete every regiment in the electorate with all poſſible expedition.

His Sardinian Majeſty has taken into his pay all the Swiſs ſoldiers which have been lately diſcharged out of the French ſervice, and alſo two regiments of the Walloons, which were diſmiſſed at the ſame time.

June 30. A correſpondent informs us, that a bill is preparing to be preſented to parliament for eſtabliſhing the Gentoo religion among his Majeſty's ſubjects in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

July 2. Yeſterday Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, attended the levee at St. James was graciouſly received, and had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

It is ſaid that the names of thoſe who voted for the Quebec bill are circulated in almoſt every city and borough in England and Scotland; and the next general election will determine whether the Pope or the voice of the people is to chooſe a Britiſh Parliament.

July 5. It is ſupppoſed rhere will be as great a clamour raiſed at the enſuing General Election againſt the Quebec as there was at that in 1754 againſt the Jew naturalization bill.

The King of Pruſſia, notwithſtanding the ſeveral repreſentations made by the Britiſh Court, is ultimately determined not to relax in the moſt minute particular in his demands on the city of Dantzic. The Britiſh Cabinet ſeems to be equally inflexible on the other hand.

Two couriers were diſpatched to the continent in the courſe of the laſt week; one, it is ſaid, to Berlin, and the other to the regency at Hanover.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Mooriſh Admiral has juſt entered the Mediterranean with eleven ſail of ſtout corſairs, fitted out from Larrache to cruize againſt the powers with whom the Emperor is at war.

Some ſpirited meaſures reſpecting the payment of the Manilla ranſom are, we are aſſured, now under conſideration.

It may be depended upon that a great number of new braſs cannon is ordered to be caſt immediately by the Board of Ordnance.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for all the volunteer ſeamen who enter there, to be immediately put on board the ſhips which are fitting out for the Mediterranean and the Weſt-Indies.

On Saturday afternoon a countryman was inveigled into a public houſe in Chancery Lane by two fellows who pretended an acquaintance with him, and ſaid, they would treat him with a ſhare of a pot of beer. While they were drinking, one of them produced cards, and offered to cut for a ſhilling, on which the countryman ſuſpecting them, got up to go away, but they inſiſted he ſhould pay for the liquor, and on his refuſal they began to threaten him; on which he gave them both a ſevere drubbing, and then left them to pay the reckoning.

July 7. In all probability by this time the inhabitants of Dantzick have been obliged to give up all the privileges of their city, all their liberties and infranchiſements to the King of Pruſſia: They have no alternative, except having their city laid in aſhes, which is a fate it is not impoſſible they may have undergone from their inviolable attachment to their lawful Prince the King of Poland.

Yeſterday 400 ſtands of muſkets and a quantity of powder and ball were ſhipped off at the Tower, on board the Induſtry tranſport, for his Majeſty's garriſon of Fort Louis, on the coaſt of Africa.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Ruſſian Grand Army, dated near Bielogorod, the capital of Beſſarabia, April 37.

“The operations of the preſent campaign began very early, and with putting into execution a plan of General Suwarow's for poſſeſſing ourſelves of this province, which would be of the utmoſt conſequence, as we could then, with much eaſe, tranſport our troops, ſtores, &c. over the Danube, into Bulgaria. In conſequence of this ſcheme, General Suwarow took the command of a ſtrong detachment, conſiſting of 8000 foot, and 3200 horſe, with a good train of artillery, and otherwiſe extremely well provided. On the 28th of laſt month we began our march from the grand camp near Jaſſy, ſtrongly animated by the hopes that the Turks had no intelligence of our deſign, nor could gain any, time enough to through impediments in our way. We had fatiguing marches, as the woods which we were obliged to cut down, were very thick in our way, but by labour we ſoon overcame theſe difficulties, and on the 9th inſt. we entered the province of Beſſarabia, and ſet up our tents to reſt a day, after ſo hard a march: ſome light troops of horſe, were however ſent out to ſcour the country, and procure us intelligence whether an information had been received of our deſign. In the evening they returned, and brought advice, that they had ſeen ſeveral of the roving herds of Tartars who inhabit this province, who fled as ſoon as they perceived our men, but they overtook many of them, yet could not learn any thing that led them to believe that the Turks could have the leaſt notion of our ſcheme. On the next morning our tents were ſtruck, and we purſued our march onward to Bielogorod, which is the capital of the province, and is a ſtrong fortreſs generally well garriſoned, ſituated on the north-weſt ſhore of the Black Sea. (There are likewiſe two other ſtrong towers and fortreſſes, named Kilia Nova, and Kilia Vecchia, which are on the ſame ſhore, at the mouth of the Danube, and which would have eaſily fallen into our hands after the poſſeſſion of Bielogorod,) We had arrived within fifteen leagues, when we were ſurprized by the return of our advanced guards, with advice, that they had diſcovered a large body of Turks, very advantageouſly poſted, within a few miles of the town. This intelligence by no means pleaſed us, yet as we were ſo very far advanced, it was impoſſible for us to retreat, and accordingly we made preparations for attacking the Turks in their poſt; and on the 16th in the morning, arrived in full ſight of them. We encamped very advantageouſly, and extremely near to the Turkiſh entrenchments: however they gave us no time, but began the attack immediately. We had fortunately placed our artillery in ſuch a manner, as to do great execution among the Turkiſh foot; and as their horſe were chiefly compoſſed of raw, unexperienced ſoldiers, after an engagement of little more than two hours, we prevailed, routed them, and purſued them almoſt up to the walls of the town, where they fled for refuge. Their camp, with ſix pieces of cannon, ſome ammunition, and other things of value, were left entirely at our diſpoſal. We alſo took 400 priſoners; on the Turkiſh ſide 320 were killed, and 200 wounded; we loſt 97 men, and 104 wounded. From our priſoners we learnt, that our deſign was known before we marched from Jaſſy, to the Seraſkier of Siliſtria, who had ordered this detachment under the command of Baſſa-Achmet-Mehemet, his eldeſt ſon, to oppoſe us: that it conſiſted of 12,000 horſe and foot, including the garriſon, and detachments from the two Kilias, which had been drawn out on notice of our approach. The next day, being Sunday, the General ordered a thankſgiving to be obſerved for the victory, which was moſt ſtrictly attended to. The next day we were preparing to make our regular advances towards taking the town, 150 of our men were either killed or taken priſoners by an unexpected ſally of the Turks. However we continued our operations with the utmoſt vigour till the 22d inſtant, when Baſſa-Mehemet ſent articles of capitulation, which, after undergoing ſome few amendments and alterations, were agreed to: half the number of the Turks marching out with military honours, and the reſt remaining as priſoners of war. The town, cannon, &c. were delivered into our hands, and we are now preparing for the reduction of the two Kilias.

Extract of a letter from DANTZICK, May 31.

“Our magiſtracy determined yeſterday on the threats of the two allied powers, to acknowledge the territorial rights of Pruſſia over this port, provided Pruſſia would declare the conditions on which the uſe of the port is to be ſecured to the town. The Ruſſian miniſter, Count Goloſkin, ſaid that he had orders not to accept of that reſolution. The Pruſſian Privy Counſellor M. Reichard, inſiſted upon the anſwer being plain yes or no. This afternoon the States held their aſſemblies again, to chuſe which anſwer they ſhould give, but broke up without concluding on either.

Extract of a letter from NORWICH, in England, June 13.

“What a ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs are the pernicious meaſures of the adminiſtration diſcloſing in the city! The cries of thouſands of poor journeymen weavers, and the clamour of their unemployed maſters, with all their numerous dependents of combers dyers, hot-preſſers, &c. will e'er long reach the ears of the weak, tyrannic Lord that occaſioned them, and makes his name and memory as odious in Europe as in America. Every manufacturer in the home-trade, who, at this time of the year uſed to receive prodigious orders for coarſe camblets, calimancoes, and white and black crapes from the ware-houſes in London for the Colonies, are now entirely at a ſtand and when buſineſs in the foreign houſes decline, our work houſes will be crouded with paupers, the poor rates will become inſupportably high, and numberleſs families be deſtitute of bread. It is not many months ſince a petition was preſented to Parliament by our worthy members Sir Harbord Harbord and Edward Bacon, Eſq. ſetting forth the decay of trade and the hardſhips we labour under; but alas! how little does a Prime miniſter regard the misfortunes he heaps upon others, inſtead of protecting and encouraging our commerce, he has taken the moſt direct means to diminiſh and deſtroy it: And for what? To execute his avowed and ſecret deſigns, and to gratify his pride, his folly, and his reſentment. Becauſe a licentious rabble in Boſton deſtroyed a dutied article which one of the wiſeſt men in this nation has proved ought not to have been taxed, and which would not have been deſtroyed, if the ſhips that carried it had not obſtinately perſiſted in landing it; for that reaſon, I ſay, a whole city, a whole province, muſt ſuffer all the direful effects of miniſterial vengeance. The worthy magiſtrate, the innocent merchant, the honeſt tradeſman, the well-diſpoſed poor, all, all, muſt be treated with the moſt unexampled, the moſt diabolical rigor for the outrage of a few; have had, like the city of London, their humble petitions and juſt remonſtrances, ridiculed and diſregarded, their charter violated, their ports blocked up, their trade removed, their inhabitants dragged 3000 miles for trial, and to complete the tragedy, and their ſlavery, a military Governor and troops ſent over to enforce the miniſterial mandate. Excellent meaſures theſe to ſtir up a civil war at home, compel the exaſperated Americans to take up arms and to ruin the trade of the Mother-country. But whatever gratification ſuch meaſures may afford to a wrong-headed deluded miniſter, they are highly offenſive to unemployed and impoveriſhed manufacturers, whoſe buſineſs is their dependance and ſupport, and who are too ſenſible of the loſs, not to curſe thoſe who would deprive them and their poſterity of it. Happy it is for Lord North that he is not a tradeſman, lamenting for orders, and diſtreſſed for remittances. Unhappy for him that the kingdom at large condemn his American meaſures, and are aſhamed of his conduct. In a word, penſioners may flatter, and levees may applaud, but it is too clear, that unleſs he conciliates the eſteem of the colonies by a repeal of the cruel deſtructive laws he has framed, and reſtores the trade he has taken away, that he will kindle a flame he will find himſelf unable to quench, and load himſelf with the execrations not only of the innumerable poor that may be deprived of employment in the manufactory of this city, Birmingham, Sheffield and Yorkſhire, but thoſe of every ſenſible and ſpirited perſon in the kingdom.”

Extract of a letter from Derry, in IRELAND, June 14.

“You cannot conceive the ferment the Preſbyterians are in on account of the late act. Multitudes are daily arriving here to go to America. There are five large ſhips in this port ready to ſail, each of which will take at leaſt 500 paſſengers which will amount to 2500 ſouls of the moſt induſtrious people in the kingdom.”

Extract of a letter from PARIS, June 20.

“In the courſe of laſt week, our Archbiſhop was informed that ſome Proteſtants aſſemble daily in a Private Houſe, where, after ſinging ſpiritual pſalms, they read a chapter of ſcripture; the archbiſhop acquainted his Majeſty with it, who ordered that the houſe be inſtantly pulled down, and the performers be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity.”

From the Caledonian Mercury, in Scotland.

Extract of a Letter from Genoa, May 24.

" According to advices from Rome, the Chevalier Stuart (commonly called the Pretender) is preparing to ſet out on a voyage to New-England; and ſeveral aſſert that he will go on board ſome Spaniſh veſſels which are ready merely for that purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 26.

The Archbiſhop of Paris, who has ſuffered grievous torture for a long time from a ſtone in his bladder, at length determined to undergo the operation of cutting, which was performed on the 22d. May. The ſtone extracted is of a grey colour, of the ſhape of a macaroon, but inclining to an oval. His Grace is as well as can be expected after ſuch an operation. He is 71 years of age.

We are credibly informed, that orders were ſent to Ireland for the ſtricteſt guard to be kept to prevent the raiſing recruits by the French and Spaniſh emiſſaries, who are ſaid now to ſwarm in that kingdom.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

It is no Wonder that the Proteſtant Religion is diſcountenanced in the preſent reign: Lord Bute was Preceptor to his Majeſty, and we all know the Caledonian Faith to be TRANSUBSTANTIAL. The King, God bleſs him! is very devout, and attends Divine Worſhip with a truly Chriſtian attention; this the world may eaſily perceive from the old Maxim, NUNQUAM LIBERTAS GRATIOR EXTAT QUAM SUB REGE PIO.

It is ſaid that the white Roſe, formerly wore in Scotland on the 10th of June is to be changed into a red one for the future; the late Act reſpecting the Proteſtant Religion having made all diſtinction unneceſſary.

When General Wolfe conquered Quebec, and the Britiſh ſoldiers carried the ſtandard of glory through Canada, little was it imagined that they were ſacrificing their own liberties, to ſet up the religion of our enemies in the dominions of England, and pave a direct road to arbitrary government.

It has been reported that a moſt beautiful ſet of horſes, with an elegant whole-length drawing of the Pope, is now on its way from Rome, as a ſmall acknowledgment from his Holineſs to Lord North, of the very great reſpect he entertains for that Stateſman, on account of his very warm ſupport to the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

BOSTON, AUGUST 26.

We hear that Governor Gage has thought fit to deprive the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; of his commiſſion as Colonel of his Excellency's Company of Cadets. In conſequence of which the Company have had a meeting, the reſult of which was to return his Excellency the ſtandard, (with his arms) which he preſented to them on his arrival here, a committee was accordingly choſe for that purpoſe, who waited on his Excellency, at Danvers, and delivered him the ſtandard, which was accompanied with an an addreſs from the company, wherein they informed his Excellency, that the looked upon themſelves no longer as the Governor's independent Company.

We hear his Excellency, when he received the ſtandard and addreſs, returned the committee for anſwer, that had he known their intention, he ſhould have ſaved them the trouble.

Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

By the Governor,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain hand-bills have been poſted in ſundry places in the town of Salem calling upon the merchants, freeholders and other inhabitants of ſaid town, to meet at the Town-Houſe Chamber on Wedneſday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to conſider of, and determine upon meaſures for oppoſing the execution of divers late acts of Parliament.

And whereas by a late act of Parliament, all town-meetings called without the conſent of the Governor, (except the annual meetings, in the months of March and May) are illegal.

I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all perſons from attending the aforeſaid, or any other meeting not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with the ill conſequences that may follow thereon, and anſwer them at their utmoſt peril.

GIVEN at Salem the 23 day of Auguſt, 1774.

By his Excellency's command, THOMAS GAGE

THOS. FLUCKER, Secretary.

GOD ſave the King.

At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of Salem, held yeſterday at the Court-Houſe in that place, the Hon. Richard Derby, Eſq; Mr. John Pickering, jun. Mr. Jonathan Ropes, Captain Timothy Pickering, Capt. Jonathan Gardner, jun. and Captain Richard Manning, were choſen deputies from the ſeveral towns in the county of Eſſex, to be held at Ipſwich on the 6th of September.

His Excellency the Governor, early in the morning of the ſame day, iſſued a proclamation forbidding the above or any town-meeting—ſent for the Committee of Correſpondence, and demanded of them, if they were the authors of the hand-bills, iſſued for calling ſaid meeting, to which they anſwered, they and ſome others were.

His Excellency deſired they would immediately require the people aſſembled to diſperſe, or he ſhould ſend the High Sheriff, and if there was any oppoſition, he was determined to ſupport him.

We hear that a new Aſſembly is to be called to meet at Salem, the 26th of October next.

The following is taken from the Maſſachuſetts Spy.

We this moment learn from Salem, that the Governor ſent for the Committee of Correſpondence, while the people were in meeting, and queſtioned them, whether they were concerned in iſſuing the notification for the meeting? to which they anſwered in the affirmative.—It is further ſaid, the Governor has ſince ſent his warrants and taken up the ſaid Committee of Correſpondence of Salem.

—Quere, What will become of this?

On a late ſpirited SUBSCRIPTION.

'Twas an happy Device, I thought then, and think ſtill,
For if Brandy won't ſave them, we know Nothing will.

On the POOR of BOSTON being employed in Paving the Streets,

IN ſpite of Rice, in ſpite of Wheat,
Sent for the BOSTON poor—to eat,
In ſpite of Brandy, one would think,
Sent for the BOSTON Poor—to drink;
Poor are the BOSTON Poor indeed,
And needy, tho' there is no Need:
They cry for Bread; the mighty Ones,
Inſtead of Bread, give only Stones.

, RISUM teneatis? ha! ha! he!

Auguſt 28. Laſt Monday week when the Hon. Iſaac Royall Eſq; was informed by the Governor, that he was appointed by his Majeſty's Mandamus, to be one of his Majeſty's new Council, he, as a worthy Patriot, abſolutely declined accepting a Seat at the new appointed Board.

Extract of a Letter from Great Barrington.

" At the late opening of the courts at Great Barrington, in Maſſachuſett's Government, a body of fifteen hundred aſſembled, on an apprehenſion, that the Judges were to proceed to act under the new regulations appointed by the Parliament of Great-Britain, and although they were informed that the acts of Parliament for that purpoſe were not arrived, and, conſequently, the buſineſs of the court would be conducted in the uſual way; ſtill they would not allow the Judges to proceed, giving them to underſtand, it was required they ſhould quit the town immediately, which was complied with. There were 1200 perſons of the Maſſachuſetts, and about 300 from Litchfield, and its vicinities, in Connecticut Government; a number of the latter were taken into cuſtody by the Sherriff, and brought before the Honourable Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; who with great ſolemnity and ſeverity reprehended the delinquents; he obliged them alſo to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next court, which meaſures have happily reſtored order and due deference to the laws in thoſe parts of the two provinces."

NEWPORT, (Rhode Iſland) AUGUST 22.

A Letter from Boſton ſays that town is beſieged by 6 regiments 20 pieces of braſs cannon, 2 mortars, and a number of men of war; but that the inhabitants are not the leaſt intimidated, and WILL NEVER GIVE UP.

Arrived at Dartmouth, on Friday laſt, Capt. Edy Coffin, from whaling; who, on the 6th inſt, met with a very heavy gale of wind at ſea, and on the 8th, Long. 61, Lat. 40, ſpoke the ſhip Charming Sally, William Hodge, maſter, belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Scotland to New-York, or Philadelpia; who had, in the ſame gale, loſt all his maſts, bowſprit, head, and every thing off her deck, ſplit one of his pumps, and received other damage: He brought out 80 paſſengers, 6 of whom were unfortunately killed, and 15 wounded:—Capt. Coffin, ſupplied him with a boat, and ſome other neceſſaries.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Thetis, Captain Wigmore from London, which place he left the 6th of July, and the Downs the 10th; in his paſſage, on the 28th of Auguſt, in lat. 39, 18, long. 68, 53, he ſpoke the Brig, Montague, Capt. Collins from Faulkland's Iſlands, for Boſton, who had been out five months; his people were in great diſtreſs with the ſcurvy; to appearance they had had great ſucceſs.

We are informed, that government has paid the Hon. the Eaſt-India Company for the Tea, ſhipped, deſtroyed, ſtored in, or ſent back from North-America.

The act impoſing duties upon certain liquors, &c. imported into Quebec, we are informed is to take place on the firſt day of May, 1775.

General Carleton, Governor of Quebec, had kiſſed hands and taken leave of his Majeſty, and was to ſail for that city after the departure of Captain Wigmore, with his lady, ſiſter of the Earl of Effingham.

The County of Albany have choſen Philip Schuyler, Eſq; to repreſent them as a Delegate at the General Congreſs.

All the Delegates from the Eaſtward have paſſed this city on their way to the General Congreſs.

This day James Duane, Iſaac Low, Philip Livingſton, John Alſop, and John Jay, Eſqrs. ſet out for Philadelphia, to meet the Delegates of the other Colonies in the General Congreſs.

Wedneſday the 24th, Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; one of the Delegates for Rhode Iſland, with his Lady, arrived at Elizabeth Town, on their way to the Congreſs at Philadelphia.

All the Light Infantry companies of the regiments upon the Britiſh eſtabliſhment are Brigaded, and the command given to Colonel How.

The ſchooner Mercy, Amaro Andre, late maſter and owner, is now in Mr Richard Weſtcott's poſſeſſion, at little Egg Harbour; ſhe was carried in there by the navigator, who was put on board by Capt. Fanning. William Wood, one of the crew, ſuppoſed to have been concerned in the murder of Amaro Andre, is committed to Glouceſter gaol, to take his trial on an indictment for that offence. Mr. John Dodge, a relation of Captain Andre, is gone to take poſſeſſion of the ſchooner.

On Monday evening laſt, the Committee of Correſpondence met according to adjournment; and as this was the laſt time of their aſſembling before the departure of our Delegates, the buſineſs of the enſuing Congreſs was diſcuſſed with a manly firmneſs, and a becoming freedom of ſentiment. Three of the Delgates were preſent, and paid great attention to the opinions of their fellow citizens; declaring themſelves happy to receive information on thoſe important points, that were ſhortly to come before them; the whole ſcope, extenſion, and conſequences of which, they were unable as yet to comprehend. The points moſtly inſiſted upon in theſe debates, were; That if it was recommended to the Boſtonians to pay for the tea, as an act of juſtice, their port would ſoon be opened, and then we ſhould ſtand upon our former ground of importing no goods liable to a duty.—That nothing but " dire neceſſity," according to our own Reſolves, ſhould induce us to break off our connections with the parent country; and that whenever we ſhould be reduced to the laſt, ſad alternative of entering into a none importation agreement, it ought not to be a partial one, like the laſt, when ſome men made fortunes by the ruin of others; but that it ſhould include and ſuſpend the importation of every European commodity, from all parts of the world.

When two of the gentlemen appointed a Committee to collect for our ſuffering brethren in Boſton, ſet out upon that buſineſs, the firſt gentleman they called upon was Mr. Deane, an eminent Diſtiller, at the North River, who generouſly gave them ten pounds in caſh, and the beſt pipe of brandy in his diſtillery, valued at twenty eight pounds; obſerving at the ſame time, that the generoſity of the Virginians and Carolinians, &c. was great and honourable with reſpect to food, but he thought ſuch glorious ſufferers for the common good, ought to drink as well as eat.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 28.

The Delaware Lottery, for the ſale of lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling, began drawing at Burlington Iſland, on Thurſday laſt, and by yeſterday afternoon they had drawn 5400 tickets, and expect to finiſh on Thurſday next; the great prize is ſtill in the wheel. The inſpectors of the drawing of this lottery are the Hon. John Lawrence and Daniel Coxe, Eſqrs; of the Council of New-Jerſey; Charles Petit, Eſq; Secretary of ſaid province; Thomas Hewlings and Daniel Ellis, Eſqrs, of Burlington; William Coxe and John Kidd, Eſqrs, Judges for the county of Bucks, and William Pidgeon, Eſq; of Trentown.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Alexander, Capt. Hunter, from Londonderry, with about 600 paſſengers.

It is ſaid, in the Boſton Gazette and in the New-York Gazetteer, that Lord Chatham has deſerted the cauſe of America. The Americans thank, and honour him for his paſt ſervices, but are ſo far from being willing to reſt the juſtice of their cauſe upon his or any other mans opinion, that they will not abandon their prinicples, ſhould an Angel deſcend from Heaven, and plead in behalf of the late meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament. (See his Speech in former Papers, and then judge if he has deſerted the American Cauſe.)

HAMPTON, September 13th, 1774.

INWARD ENTRY.

Schooner St. Andrew, John Sinclair from New-York; with Rum, Moloſſes, Loaf-Sugar, Vinegar and Flour.

Brig Jenny, James Welch from New-York with Ballaſt.

Sloop Cedar, Martin Murphry from Philadelphia; with Rum, Wine, Bar-Iron, Soap, Chocolate, Earthen Ware, Chairs and Leather.

Schooner Peggy, James Paſtuir from Grenadoes with Rum.

Sloop Betſey, Francis Hudſon from Jamaica; with Rum, Mahogony, Ginger and Pimento.

Brig Kingſton Packet, Joſeph Turner from Hull; with European Goods, and Paſſengers.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Snow Planter, David Bowers for London with Tobacco, and Hhds. Staves,

Sloop Barrie, Andrew Watſon Commander for Antigua, with Corn, and Shingles.

Ship Dorothy, John Butler Commander for Leith; with Tobacco, Tar, and Staves.

Sloop Lively, John Cox Commander for Antigua; with Corn, and Shingles.

NORFOLK, September 15.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated September 7.

" About two o'clock laſt Monday afternoon, we had an account here, tranſmitted by one Col. Putnam, who lives about ſixty miles from Boſton in Connecticut government, that the ſhips and army had deſtroyed that city by a Bombardment; but as we have had no regular expreſs from the ſpot on the occaſion: it is not credited, and I really believe there is no foundation for any part of the report."

P. S. Since writing the above, ſome Gentlemen have arrived from Boſton, who contradict the report entirely.

On Saturday laſt, Mr. JOHN WILKINS departed this Life: His Character as a Gentleman and as a Merchant, recommended Him to the general Eſteem and Favour of all with whom he was known to, or connected with.

FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP NONPAREIL, Burthen 3200 Buſhels; Built for private Uſe, and of an eaſy Draught of Water—Four Years Old, and well fited. For Terms, apply to

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

FOR SALE,

A Veſſel now on the Stocks, One hundred and Twenty Tuns Burthen; calculated for ſtowing Tobacco or Sugar; will be finiſhed in December next. For Terms, apply to

WRIGHT WESTCOTT.

Norfolk, September 13, 1774. tbctf.

THE Subſcribers have lately arrived from Philadelphia, and have begun to carry on the Sail-Making Buſineſs in this Place, they promiſe themſelves encouragement, from their abilities to execute any Buſineſs they may be entruſted with, on as low terms as any in town. They can be recommended for diligence, ability, probity and diſpatch; by a Gentleman of a reſpectable character.

THOMAS STEWART.
JOSEPH MOULDER.

N. B. We carry on the Buſineſs at a Loft on Mr Jamieſon's Wharf, and will be found there, or at Mr. Bryan's, in Church-Street. 3 w.

NORFOLK, September 15, 1774.

THE Subſcriber at his Manufactory, or at his Store in Church-Street, Continues to make and ſell all ſorts of Candle and Soap, at the loweſt Prices.——He is willing upon having a moderate Allowance for Trouble, to manufacture Tallow for any Gentleman or Family, who may have a Quantity for that Purpoſe: the Terms will be eaſy—thoſe may apply as above,

MORTO BRIEN.

N. B. Without Flattery, he can aſſure the Public in general, that he is fully qualified to do any Piece of Work, in the Way he profeſſes; as ſuch he has been known by many Gentlemen who have been ſo good as to Favour him with Employment.

NORFOLK SEPTEMBER 14, 1774.

I DO hereby give Notice, that the Partnerſhip of HARGRAVES & ORANGE is Diſſolved by mutual Agreement: Mr. HARGRAVES having purchaſed my Part of the Stock, has taken the Whole on himſelf. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Concern, are deſired to apply to Mr. HARGRAVE,

WILLIAM ORANGE.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

ANY Perſon that wants BILLIARD BALLS of any Size, may have them, or old ones turned over, by applying to

HARDRESS WALLER, Church-Street.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from BRITAIN, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber at Captain FRANCIS PEART'S: Fine and Coarſe HATS, Broad CLOTHS, white and coloured FUSTIANS, JENNETS Shapes for VESTS and BREECHES; Silk and Thread STOCKINGS, Mens SHOES; and a ſmall parcel of the moſt approved BOOKS. JOHN PEW.

NORFOLK, Sep. 14, 1774.

P O E T R Y.

To the NOTE of HAND; or, after a TRIP to PORTSMOUTH.

OH ſuch a ſight! I've been upon the courſe,
And he may talk his nonſenſe till he's hoarſe:
What matters an old Canterbury ſtory?
Upon my ſoul, Portſmouth's in its glory.
Such galloping, ſuch gambling and ſuch betting,
Such capering, ſuch cutting and curvetting!
Oh! ſuch a world of bothering and of noiſe,
So many Country hacks and College boys:
Then there is ſuch a riot and a rattle
With liſts of terrible, terrible high-bred cattle;
LIST of the SPORTING LADIES, SIR!—O Lord,
This fooliſh Poet's no where, take my word,
He's jaded at two heats as I'm alive;
'Tis well it's out of rule to ſtart for five.
What ſignifies his farce! 'tis all a jeſt;
Upon my ſoul, Firetail's a lovely beaſt——
So ſleek, ſo trim, ſo ſlender and ſo thin,
They lead him out, and then they lead him in.

Oh, if that Roman fellow now was there,
(What was his name?) that made his horſe Lord May'r;
He might have choice and plenty, a whole ſtud
Of Senators and Conſul's, thorough blood.
What neighing after one another's ſpouſes,
What ſnorting and what kicking in both houſes!
Shake but the ſieve, as ſure as I am born,
There's none amongſt 'em but wou'd come to corn.
Why ſuch a hair-brain'd ſpark might think it wit
To turn his ſtable looſe into the Pit:
Long-tail and bob-tail, blacks and ſprightly bays,
And filthy duns and old flea bitten greys,
Young high-bred fillies, and fine dappled mares,
And braying Critics with long pricking ears:
Stand by your Poet, Sirs; and keep your places,
You'll get no harm at our Portſmouth races.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WOOLLENS.

The Subſcriber has juſt received in, per the KINGSTON Packet, Captain JOSEPH TURNER from HULL. A large Aſſortment of Coarſe WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with neceſſary Trimmings: and other ſmall Packages (value about 40l. ſterl. each.) Conſiſting of Coarſe Duffels, Frizes, Fearnoughts, Half Thicks, Bearſkins, KENDAL Cottons, Negro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plading, Ruggs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he will ſell reaſonable for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

For LIVERPOOL, the BRIG MOLLY, JOHN COLLINS, MASTER; will ſail in a month—can take in (beſides what's already engaged) about fifty Hhds. of tobacco, on liberty of Conſignment. For terms, apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH

Norfolk, September 6, 1774.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

WANTED

A PAIR of Young BAY GELDINGS, not under fourteen hands and an half high, half blooded and well match'd: A good price will be given for ſuch, if brought to the Portſmouth Races, by AITCHISON & PARKER.

Norfolk, Auguſt 11, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neateſt Manner by the Subſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taſſarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON from London.

ALL GENTLEMEN holding Subſcription Papers for the PORTSMOUTH RACES, are requeſted to give them into the Printer hereof as ſoon as they can. The Subſcribers to ſaid Races may pay the Sums they have ſubſcribed for, to Mr. JOHN SHEDDEN in Norfolk; to Mr. RICHARD NESTER in Portſmouth, or to either of the Truſtees, who expect to have the whole of the Subſcription Money collected by the tenth of next month.

GEORGE VEAL.
JOHN GOODRICH ſenr.
HENRY BROWN.
SAMUEL KER.
JOHN MITCHELL.
} Truſtees

Portſmouth, Auguſt 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Halliſax county in Virginia, a convict ſervant boy named ISAAC HART; calls himſelf a Jew, is about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, dark complexioned and has a down look; is about five feet three or four inches high, has nothing very remarkable about him except his ear, which turns in towards his head in a very uncommon manner. Whoever delivers the ſaid boy to Myſelf, or to Mr. SAMUEL DAVIES at Peterſburg, ſhall receive Forty Shillings if taken within one hundred and above fifty miles from home, and in proportion for a greater diſtance.

RICHARD BAYNE.

September 3d, 1774. ‡

JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.
Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Uſual

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Braſs MILL Work, Capuchin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all ſorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the moſt Reaſonable Rates; He gives the beſt Prices, for Old Copper, Braſs, Pewter or Lead.

Thoſe who are ſo obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner.

JAMES HALDANE.

N. B. He makes and mends all Sorts of Pewter Worms for Stills, &c. and Plummers Work, ſuch as Leaden Ciſterns for catching Rain Water; Ship and Houſe Work, &c. &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 16, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

⁂ All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

COFFEE to be Sold CHEAP for CASH, or on Short CREDIT, by

HARMANSON and HARVEY,

NORFOLK, September 1ſt, 1774.

PORTSMOUTH, June 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINES to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

F O R   S A L E.

CHOICE NEW CASTLE COALS on board the Brigantine COUNTESS, JOHN SMITH Maſter, lying off the County Wharf, at One Shilling per Buſhel. Apply to the Captain on board, or at Mr. JOHN BROWN's Store.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. A good Price will be allowed for White and Red Oak Hhd. Staves of the following Dimenſions; 3 feet 6 Inches long, 3-1half Inches wide, and 3-4ths of an Inch thick on the Heart Edge, delivered on Board ſaid Veſſel.

Norfolk, September 5th, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN HUNTER, late of NORFOLK Borough, deceaſed; are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly atteſted, that they may be diſcharged.

JOSEPH HARDING, Adminiſtrator.

September 8, 1774. 2 w.

HAVING taken Mr. Fouſhee into Partnerſhip the 20th of April laſt; we are very deſirous to ſettle our old Concern We therefore beg, that thoſe indebted will either diſcharge their Accounts or give bond.———Mr. Andrew Martin will call on them for that purpoſe; and as we have already given great Indulgence, we hope our friends will comply with this reaſonable Requeſt.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30th, 1774.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of BEGG, and ALLASON, diſolves the firſt of October; all perſons who have any demands againſt them are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled; and thoſe who are indebted to the Concern, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

JOHN BEGG
JOHN ALLASON

Norfolk September 7th, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having ſold on commiſſion, for John Sym Eſq; a quantity of Flour payable in April laſt, for which he has not received one ſhilling. And ſince, has diſpoſed of another quantity payable at the enſuing October court; begs leave to acquaint thoſe, who are not punctual at the next meeting, that he will either deliver up their notes and accounts to the above Gentleman, or bring ſuit for the ſame immediately, as he ſhall direct.

I have for ſale, a genteel Poſt Chaiſe, very little made uſe of, which may be had at firſt coſt, by applying to

MATTHEW PHRIP.

Norfolk, Auguſt 28, 1774.

For Charter to any Part of EUROPE.

THE Ship SPARLING. WILLIAM PRIESTMAN Maſter, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, 13000 Buſhels, or 2500 Barrels.———For Terms, apply to

JOHN LAWRENCE & Co.

WHO have juſt imported in ſaid veſſel from Liverpool, Iriſh Linens, Oznaburgs, Kendal Cottons, Felt Hats, Sail Canvas, Mold and Dipt Candles, Hard Soap, Nails, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, Coals, Queen's China Plates in ſmall Crates, Seine Twine, bottled Beer, Cheeſe, &c. &c. &c.

They have alſo for Sale Weſt India Rum, Old Spirits, Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Molaſſes, Madeira Wine, &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30, 1774.

IMPORTED in the Brig Lord Dunmore, and are to be Sold by WILLIAM HODZARD on reaſonable Terms: A Lot of choice Windward Coaſt Slaves conſiſting of four Women, four Boys, and two Girls all very likely.

NORFOLK September 7th, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the firſt time, and 2s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.